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ANTHROPOLOGY.¹

MATÉRIAUX POUR L'HISTOIRE DE L'HOMME.—We are in receipt of *Livraisons*, three, four and five of this eminent periodical, and would call attention to the following articles: M. Gaudry has just published at Paris “Matériaux pour l'Histoire des temps quaternaires: second fascicule, F. Savy, 1880, p. 63 à 82. Pl. XII à xv.” A short review of this work will be found in *Matériaux*, pp. 112–118, in which especial attention is invited to the occurrence of *Saiga tartarica* in the remains of the reindeer period. On page 127, is an abstract of a paper by H. Fischer in *Archiv für Anthropologie* upon the so-called Amazon stones and upon that fabled people. The author dwells especially upon the researches of M. Barbosa Rodrigues upon the tributaries of the Amazon, embodied in a work entitled, “Antiquités des Amazones, armes et instruments en pierre. A stone charm perforated longitudinally, called *muirakitan*, is spoken of as having great potency, resembles closely a series from Porto Rico, described by the editor of these notes in the Smithsonian Report, 1876, p. 378. fig. 30.

On page 201 is reproduced a paper prepared by J. J. da Silva Amada, professor in the school of medicine of Lisbon, upon the ethnogeny of Portugal. This publication was very timely, as it placed the readers of the *Revue d'Anthropologie* and of *Matériaux* in possession of sufficient knowledge concerning the general history of Portugal to listen intelligently to the papers before the International Congress of Anthropology and Prehistoric Archæology held this year in Lisbon.

A brief sketch of German anthropology begins on p. 220, but the only part of any importance is a very interesting account of the Kanikars, by M. Jagor. These people are a diminutive negroid race in Southern India, having crispy hair and living in huts among the trees, when they are in danger from tigers, wild boars, or elephants.

M. Piette proposes, p. 233, a new nomenclature, for archiethnologic races. Primarily we have the division into agrentic (hunters) and georgic (tillers of the soil.) The former is again divided into the barylithic and the leptolithic; the latter into the neolithic, the calcenic, and the protosideric. The editor of *Matériaux* wisely remarks that the public will decide whether any of these terms are happily chosen.

ANTHROPOLOGY IN AUSTRIA.—The *Mittheilungen der Anthropologischen Gesellschaft in Wien*, Band x, Nr. 1–7, contains the following papers: Bericht über die Versammlung österreichischer Anthropologen und Urgeschichtsforscher am 28 und 29 Juli, 1879, zu Laibach, by Dr. M. Much; Weitere methodische Studien zur Kranio-und Kephalometrie, by Prof. Moriz Benedikt; Die Sage von Orpheus, Orfen des Rhodope-Bulgaren, by Prof. Geitler; Die

¹Edited by Prof. OTIS T. MASON, Columbian College, Washington, D. C.

Juda in den Mythen der Balkanvölker, by Prof. Geitler; Neuere ethnologische Entdeckungen auf der Balkanhalbinsel, by Dr. Fligier.

ANTHROPOLOGY IN ITALY.—In the second fasciculus of the tenth volume of "*Archivio per l'Antropologia e la Etnologia*," we have the following original papers: *Studii Antropologici sui Lapponi*, by Paolo Mantegazza and Stephen Sommier; *Materiali per l'Etnologia Italiana, Riassunti e commentali*, by Dr. E. Raseri; *Appunti sulla Etnologia del Madagascar*, by Prof. Arturo Zanetti; *Il Processo Paroccipitale e la Pars Mastoidea del temporale dei Mammiferi nell'Uomo*, by Dr. Guiseppe Amadei. The first named paper is illustrated with ten very finely executed photographic plates.

ARCHIV FÜR ANTHROPOLOGIE.—The twelfth volume of this notable Journal closes with the number for August, 1880. The leading communications bear the following titles: *Ueber die Berechnung des Schädelindex aus Messungen an lebenden Menschen*, by Dr. Ludwig Stieda; *Die Metallarbeiten von Mykenä und ihre Bedeutung für die allgemeine Geschichte der Metallindustrie*, by Christian Hostmann, in Celle; *Zur Hohenmessung des Schädels*, by Dr. J. Geldmeister; *Bemerkungen über die Squama ossis occipitis mit besonderer Berücksichtigung des "Torus occipitalis"*, by W. Waldeyer, Table IX, Figs. 1, 2; *Der Trochanter tertius des Menschen nebst Bemerkungen zur Anatomie des Os femoris*, by W. Waldeyer; *Ueber Timur's (Tamerlans) Nabstein aus Nephrit*, by H. Fischer. Under the subject of reviews, we have some most valuable contributions to anthropological literature, to wit: *Berichte aus der russischer Literatur über Anthropologie, Ethnographie, und Archäologie für das Jahr 1878*, by Dr. Ludwig Stieda, of Dorpat. This is a continuation and the close of a communication from page 382 of the *Archiv*. It is exceedingly valuable, containing thirty-eight pages of closely printed matter, embracing titles of works in full with brief summaries of their contents. This paper is followed by a similar one upon Scandinavian anthropological literature, by Miss J. Mestorf, including much longer reviews upon publications in Denmark, Sweden and Norway. The crowning glory of the number, however, is a catalogue of recent anthropological literature, mostly in 1878 and 1879, by H. Müller, covering one hundred and fifty-three closely printed pages, and in many instances giving brief, pithy digests of the contents of the work. Such lists are valuable in a double sense. They enable specialists to find out what is being written on their favorite theme, but, better still, they give an *ensemble* of the scope and minutiae of our science. Said a distinguished physicist to the editor of these Notes, upon reading over the list of titles published in the *NATURALIST*, "I really had no conception before of the rapid strides which this last of the sciences has been making."

ANTHROPOLOGY IN MEXICO.—The *Anales del Museo Nacional de Mexico*, has reached the second part of Vol. II. This number is devoted entirely to Mexican Archæology, containing the following papers by the three most eminent specialists in the Republic: 1. Historia de los Mexicanos por sus pinturas; artículo por el Sr. D. Joaquín García Icazbalceta. 2. La piedra del Sol, segundo estudio, por el Sr. D. Alfredo Chavero (continuación). 3. Codice Mendozino, Ensayo de descifración geroglífica, por el Sr. D. Manuel Orozco y Berra (continuación).

BRITISH PERIODICAL LITERATURE AND ANTHROPOLOGY.—Absence from one's sources of information for a few months accumulates literary material very rapidly. The three London periodicals, *Nature*, *The Athenæum*, and *The Academy*, gather up nearly all that is valuable in British anthropology and we give below the titles of articles and reviews that have appeared in these Journals from June 1 to October 1.

Reference to *The Athenæum*. The Survey of Palestine, June 19. Hittite Notes, by W. St. C. Boscawen, August 14. The Ethnical Relations of the Typical Man of South Wales, by Mr. F. W. Rudler, opening address before the Subsection of Anthropology in the British Association, also a review of Prof. Boyd Dawkins' address on "Primeval Man," and Mr. Francis Galton's lecture on "Mental Imagery," September 4.

Reference to *Nature*. A Scottish Crannog, with illustrations, May 6th and 13th. ["A full report of the Lochlee Crannog is given in Vol. XIII of the *Proceedings* of the Society of Antiquity of Scotland, and in Vol. II of the collections of the Ayrshire and Wigtownshire Archæological Association."] Abstract Report of Prof. Flower's Lectures on the Comparative Anatomy of Man, delivered at the Royal College of Surgeons, May 20th, May 27th, June 3d. Cup Stones, Cup-marked Stones, or Cups and Rings, May 27th, June 3d, June 10th, July 8th. Reviews of Prof. Dawkins' "Early Man in Britain and his place in the Tertiary Period," and of Principal J. W. Dawson's "Fossil Men and their Modern Representatives," May 27th. Review of Col. Mallery's Sign Language, June 3d. Review of Prof. Humphrey's Rede Lecture on Man, June 3d. Tribute to Dr. Paul Broca, July 29th. Address of F. W. Rudler, V. P. of Department of Anthropology, British Association, on the population of Southern Wales, September 2d.

References to *The Academy*. South European Folk-Lore, August 21st. The Earliest Rock-Hewn Monument in Asia Minor, by A. H. Sayce, August 28th.

COMPARATIVE THEOLOGY.—Under this title we include all discussions concerning the opinions which the different peoples of our globe have held respecting the first causes of phenomena, the nature of the soul and the phases of its existence after death, morality, worship, and sacred records. The latest utterance

upon this branch of anthropology is one of the most charming books we have ever read, entitled, "The Origin and Growth of Religion as illustrated by the Religion of Ancient Egypt. By P. Le Page Renouf. The Hibbert Lectures for 1879," published by Charles Scribner's Sons. The author prepares us for a proper comprehension of his theme by seeking to remove "those prejudices which incapacitate us from forming true judgments on systems alien to our own habits of thought." The first two lectures are entirely devoted to the treatment of those subsidiary questions which clear the way for the proper comprehension of the subject, such as the history of the decipherment of the hieroglyphics, the religious nature of the texts, Egyptian chronology as set forth in lists of sovereigns, genealogies and later writers, and including also prehistoric antiquity, ethnography, language, art, moral code, caste, and marriage customs. In the third lecture begins the special treatment of the subject. And the first thing that strikes us is the fact that for three thousand years we have a religion unchanged in its salient features. In the temple of each province, from early times, triads and enneads occur. As each locality had its own deity, it came to pass both that one god was worshiped in different aspects, and different gods were treated as the same divine person. This reminds us of the fashion among our own Indians of using the same animal in various tribes under different names as the head of their respective gentes; but these sacred animals are not the same in passing from one tribe to another. This inextricable confusion is simplified in the gods of the first order by reducing them to two categories: 1. Rā and his family; 2. Osiris and his family. Ra, the sun-god, is borne across the sky in a boat, he proceeded from Nu (the sky), the father of the gods. His adversary is Apap (darkness). Shu (the air), and Tefnut (the dew) are the children of Ra. Osiris (the sun), is the eldest of five children of Seb (the earth, also the goose), and Nut (the heaven mother). He wedded his sister Isis while in his mother's womb, and their offspring was the elder Horus (the Sun). Seb and Nephthys, another wedded pair, are their brother and sister. Seb slays Osiris, who, being avenged by Horus his son, reigns in the nether world. The discussion of monotheism in this chapter, pp. 92-96, the interpretation of the Egyptian word *nutar*, Power, pp. 96-108, and the Reign of Law, under the title of Maat, are among the best pieces of work in the book.

The fourth lecture is devoted to the rites of burial, the construction and ornamentation of their tombs, the *Ka* or genius, religious endowments, the material form and substance of the soul, possession, dreams, oaths, omnipresence of the gods, angels, destiny, and the divine vicegerency of the king. The religious books of Egypt are the theme of the fifth lecture. Chief among these is the so-called "Book of the Dead." It is indeed no book at all; but a collection

of chapters at first handed down by tradition, but afterwards committed to writing. They were supposed to be recited by the deceased person himself in the nether world, but were really said by those present at the funeral. These chapters are in papyrus rolls, on coffins, mummies, wrappings, statues and walls. The longest is the papyrus of Turin containing one hundred and sixty-five chapters. The chief subject of each chapter is the beatification of the dead, including renewed existence on earth, transformation into every desired shape, the range of the universe, and identification with Osiris and other gods. The use of amulets was carried to great excess: the scarabæi so frequently mentioned among ancient relics belong to this class. The lecture closes with a tribute to the moral doctrines of the Egyptians, in which the author repudiates the connection of the symbol of life with phallic worship. The religious systems are discussed in the last lecture under the title of hymns, Henotheism, Pantheism and Materialism.

The author while exhibiting the most excessive modesty is among the foremost Egyptologists, and does not fear to call Mr. Spencer, Mr. McLennan, and the champions of Dr. Thomas Young to order. One misses throughout the work formal classifications of myths and deities which would be exceedingly helpful to the student. A few outline drawings of the chief divinities would also contribute greatly to a comprehension of the text.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL EXPLORATIONS AT MADISONVILLE, OHIO.—The most thorough piece of archæological work with which we are acquainted at the present time, is the exploration of an ancient cemetery under the direction of the Literary and Scientific Society of Madisonville. The reports are prepared chiefly by Mr. C. F. Low, to whom we are indebted for copies. The explorations, begun in 1878, were first undertaken by Dr. Metz and others in order to save from loss and destruction the mound relics of the vicinity. While exploring a mound, a laborer, prospecting in the neighborhood, came upon a skeleton at a depth of two feet. Subsequent investigation revealed the fact that the entire plateau is the site of an ancient cemetery, from which have been exhumed upward of four hundred skeletons, accompanied by stone implements, pipes, pottery, charred matting and corn, tools and ornaments of bone, shell and copper. The reports are numbered I, II, III, and each succeeding one is a more careful report than the others of just what we desire to know. A detailed account of the whole exploration is in progress, and we shall not, therefore, speak querulously of the shortcomings of the present numbers. From the data before us we gather that there were two horizons of sepulture, the deep, averaging nearly four feet, and the shallow, averaging eighteen inches. Four-fifths of the bodies were interred in a horizontal position, not one-tenth in a sitting posture; and all the children were buried

stretched out. As far as indicated, the orientation was as follows: North, .07; south, .43; east, .22; west, .02; north-east, .03; south-east, .17; south-west, .02; north-west, .04. This, of course, is to be considered only as a very rough estimate; but the great preponderance of cases where the head is towards the south or the east is very noticeable.

The most remarkable feature of the cemetery, however, is the presence of ashpits in great profusion (over two hundred have been explored), very few of which contain any human remains. They are about five or six feet deep, and contain the following layers: On the top leaf-mold has drifted in, and filled the cavity occasioned by the settling to a depth of two feet, more or less. The remaining space is filled with layers of charred wood, ashes and animal remains, clay, sand, and even corn, both shelled and on the cob. The bones and implements are not burned, which refutes the theory that the pits were for cremation. Many beautiful objects have been recovered from these ash-pits, and among them a bone implement entirely new. Plates 1 and 2 present lithographs of these bone drawing-knives or leather-smoothers(?).

THE REVUE D'ANTHROPOLOGIE.—Number three of this standard review bears on its title page the mournful news of the death of Dr. Paul Broca, which occurred on the night of July 8th. A full account of his labors will be given in the next *fasciculus*. The reviews are really more entertaining and valuable than the original contributions, excepting that of M. Lagneau; but a list is appended with the hope that some of our readers may find cause to differ:

Notice sur la découverte de squelettes humains dans le lehm de Bollviller (Haut-Rhin), by M. J. Delbos.

Description des ossements humains-fossiles trouvés dans le lehm de Bollviller, by Dr. René Collignon.

De la place de l'anthropologie dans les sciences, *réponse* à M. Wyruboff, by Dr. Dally.

Note sur la secte des Simos, au sud du Sénégal, by Dr. Berenger-Feraud.

De quelques dates reculées intéressant l'ethnologie de l'Europe centrale, by Dr. Gustave Lagneau.

Monuments préhistoriques du Berry, by Ludovic Martinet.

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GEOLOGY AND PALÆONTOLOGY.

THE VERTEBRATA OF THE EOCENE OF THE WIND RIVER BASIN.—The current number of the Bulletin of the U. S. Geological Survey of the Territories, contains a synopsis of the extinct species above referred to. They number forty-five, and of these twenty-six are new to science. The species are distributed as